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5 *Attorney for Plaintiff*

6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

7 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

9
10 INGENUITY13 LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 JOHN DOE,

13 Defendant.

14) **No. 2:12-cv-06662-ODW-JC**

15) **PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR**
16) **DISQUALIFICATION OF**
17) **HONORABLE JUDGE OTIS**
18) **D. WRIGHT, II**

19 **PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF HONORABLE**
JUDGE OTIS D. WRIGHT, II

20 **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

21 The integrity of our judicial system rests, in large part, upon the assumption that
judges will regard the matters set before them with impartiality. The United States
Constitution contains various safeguards to ensure that, where a judge is unable to
regard a particular matter impartially, that judge shall be removed from considering
the case.

22 The story Plaintiff now sets forth is rather simple: Honorable Judge Otis D.
Wright, II simply abhors plaintiffs who attempt to assert their rights with respect to
online infringement of pornography copyrights. Honorable Judge Wright's
abhorrence of such assertions of right under the Copyright Act has risen to a level
such that a neutral observer would have reasonable grounds to question Honorable
Judge Wright's impartiality. Indeed, in light of Honorable Judge Wright's conduct,

1 Plaintiff contends that it would be *impossible* to convince a neutral observer that
 2 Honorable Judge Wright regards this particular type of case impartially.

3 Honorable Judge Wright's conduct with respect to at least three different
 4 Plaintiffs unambiguously establishes the deep-seated hostility with which he regards
 5 this particular type of case. The first of these examples comes from a discovery Order
 6 issued by Honorable Judge Wright in *Malibu Media v. Does 1-10*, No. 12-cv-3623
 7 (C.D. Cal. 2012)¹ at ECF No. 7 (hereinafter “*Malibu Media Order*.”) A true and
 8 correct copy of the *Malibu Media* Order is attached hereto as Exhibit A. (See Exhibit
 9 A.) In the *Malibu Media* Order, Honorable Judge Wright cast a multitude of
 10 aspersions upon Malibu Media, and did so without any further basis than the very fact
 11 that Malibu Media was bringing a lawsuit to protect a pornography copyright.
 12 Honorable Judge Wright begins his barrage by asserting that “Though Malibu now
 13 has the keys to discovery, the Court warns Malibu that any abuses will be severely
 14 punished.” (See Exhibit A at 5.) Honorable Judge Wright makes this assertion
 15 without *any* indication that Malibu Media had engaged in any such abuse in the past;
 16 the assertion was based wholly on the fact that Malibu Media was attempting to
 17 protect a pornography copyright. (See, generally, Exhibit A.) Honorable Judge Wright
 18 lobs his next volley by asserting that

19 The federal courts are not cogs in a plaintiff's copyright-enforcement
 20 business model. The Court will not idly watch ***what is essentially an***
extortion scheme, for a case that plaintiff has no intention of bringing to
 21 trial.

22 (*Id.* at 6) (Emphasis added.) Honorable Judge Wright asserts that Malibu Media is
 23 running an extortion scheme with the help of the federal judiciary, and further asserts
 24 that Malibu Media does not intend to bring the case to trial, without, once again, *any*
 25 reference to actual conduct by Malibu Media that would suggest that these allegations
 26 are true—except, once again, the bare fact that Malibu Media sought to protect a
 27

28 ¹ All subsequent case citations refer to cases in the Central District of California unless otherwise indicated

1 pornography copyright. Honorable Judge Wright completes his diatribe against
 2 Malibu Media by asserting that

3 By requiring Malibu Media to file separate lawsuits for each of the Doe
 4 Defendants, Malibu will have to expend additional resources to obtain a
 5 nuisance-value settlement—making this type of litigation less profitable.
 6 If Malibu desires to vindicate its copyright rights, it must do so the old-
 fashioned way and earn it.

7 (*Id.* at 6.) Honorable Judge Wright clearly wanted to punish Malibu Media for
 8 bringing its action; while not going as far as to deny discovery altogether, he wanted
 9 Malibu Media to expend more money to protect its copyrights. Though Honorable
 10 Judge Wright was clearly unhappy with the prospect of Malibu Media protecting its
 11 rights under the Copyright Act through early discovery, he nevertheless permitted
 12 Malibu Media to take discovery with respect to Doe 1, severing Does 2-10. (*Id.* at 7.)
 13 In other words, Honorable Judge Wright begrudgingly drew this line in the sand,
 14 while clearly not being thrilled with Malibu Media’s actions. As explained below,
 15 however, Honorable Judge Wright’s contentment with owners of pornography
 16 copyrights has only grown worse since then; most recently, copyright owners filing
 17 individual cases are not even getting the “courtesies” extended to Malibu Media in the
 18 above-referenced order.

19 On October 4, 2012, a series of 24 cases filed by AF Holdings LLC²—each of
 20 which alleged online infringement of a pornography copyright by an as yet unknown
 21 *individual*—was transferred to Honorable Judge Wright. Honorable Judge Wright’s
 22 previous satisfaction with owners of pornography copyrights having to file separate
 23 actions against each individual defendant lasted only a few months; his “precedent”
 24 was obliterated in October of the same year. On October 19, 2012, Honorable Judge

25 ² *AF Holdings v. John Doe*: 2:12-cv-05709-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-05712-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-05722-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-
 26 05725-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06636-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06637-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06665-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06667-ODW-
 27 JC, 2:12-cv-06669-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06670-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07384-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07387-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-
 07391-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07401-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07402-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07403-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07405-ODW-
 28 JC, 2:12-cv-07406-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07407-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08320-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08321-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-
 08325-ODW-JC

1 Wright issued an Order Vacating Early Discovery Orders and Order to Show Cause
2 (hereinafter “*AF Holdings* Order”) in each and every one of the 24 *AF Holdings v.*
3 *Doe* cases that were related and transferred to him. (*See AF Holdings v. Doe*, 2:12-cv-
4 05709-ODW-JC at ECF No. 9) A true and correct copy of the *AF Holdings* Order is
5 attached hereto as Exhibit B. (*See Exhibit B.*) In issuing the *AF Holdings* Order,
6 Honorable Judge Wright contradicted *his own precedent* from the June 27, 2012
7 Malibu Media Order; despite the fact that each and every one of the cases subject to
8 the Order was filed against an individual Doe Defendant, Honorable Judge Wright
9 apparently was no longer convinced that that was sufficient to constitute “earning” the
10 right to protect a pornography copyright. Furthermore, Honorable Judge Wright’s *AF*
11 *Holdings* Order contained the same generalized, baseless aspersions against AF
12 Holdings as those which Honorable Judge Wright had cast in the Malibu Media
13 Order. The Order’s reasoning begins by asserting that “The Court is concerned with
14 the potential for discovery abuse in cases like this.” (*See Exhibit A at 1.*) Honorable
15 Judge Wright goes on to generically describe the methodology by which online
16 copyright infringement is litigated, but as with the *Malibu Media* Order, Honorable
17 Judge Wright does not indicate *even one example* of conduct on the part of AF
18 Holdings—other than the bare fact that it was attempting to protect a pornography
19 copyright—that would indicate the risk of such abuse. Honorable Judge Wright goes
20 on to assert that “The Court has a duty to protect the innocent citizens of this district
21 from this sort of *legal shakedown*, even though a copyright holder’s rights may be
22 infringed by a few deviants.” (*Id. at 2*) (Emphasis added.) Within the span of two
23 paragraphs, Honorable Judge Wright accused AF Holdings of posing the risk of
24 discovery abuse and of engaging in a legal shakedown of innocent citizens, and did so,
25 once again, without providing *even one instance* of conduct on the part of AF
26 Holdings that would support such allegations—other than, of course, the fact that AF
27 Holdings was attempting to protect its pornography copyright. A notable phrase from

the above citation is Honorable Judge Wright's assertions that "a copyright holder's rights may be infringed by a few deviants." *Id.* Indeed, this misunderstanding of the rampant ubiquity of copyright infringement may be the source of Honorable Judge Wright's considerable prejudice. For the record, it is well-known that copyright infringement is rampant, and is not, as Honorable Judge Wright suggested, engaged in by only a "few deviants." As the Court in *MGM v. Grokster* noted, "digital distribution of copyrighted material threatens copyright holders as never before"—an assertion which ***preceded*** the present ubiquity of high-speed Internet (and of Internet access generally) and highly efficient file-sharing protocols such as BitTorrent; earlier file-sharing protocols, such as Napster, were much slower and much less reliable.³ Thus, the situation is obviously much graver now than it was in 2005, when the aforementioned holding was issued. Honorable Judge Wright goes on to describe AF Holdings' discovery process as a "fishing expedition", and it naturally bears repeating that Honorable Judge Wright does not cite ***even one*** example of conduct on the part of AF Holdings that would support this characterization—other than, of course, the fact that AF Holdings sought to protect a pornography copyright.

Honorable Judge Wright's substantial prejudice against pornography copyright holders was further demonstrated by the subsequent actions he took in the AF Holdings cases. The dockets for those cases indicate that Honorable Judge Wright had not ruled on whether AF Holdings had shown sufficient cause to warrant early discovery, and still has not done so. Nevertheless, Honorable Judge Wright issued an Order to Show Cause Re Lack of Service in each and every case that had exceeded the 120-day service provision contained in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). A true and correct copy of one such order is attached hereto as Exhibit C. (*See Exhibit C.*) The Supreme Court, however, has unambiguously held that "the 120-day provision operates not as an outer limit subject to reduction, but as an irreducible allowance."

³ *MGM v. Grokster*, 545 US 913 (2005).

1 *Henderson v. United States*, 517 US 654, 661 (1996). The Supreme Court also noted
 2 that “courts have been accorded discretion to enlarge the 120-day period even if there
 3 is no good cause shown.” *Id.* (Internal citations omitted). The fact that Honorable
 4 Judge Wright did not find good cause in a situation where, at least in some cases, AF
 5 Holdings did not even have information back from the subscriber as a result of
 6 Honorable Judge Wright’s own Order Vacating Discovery—which, of course, left AF
 7 Holdings with no person to name or serve—further demonstrates Honorable Judge
 8 Wright’s clear intent to quickly dispose of this type of case, regardless of the
 9 individual merits of each action. The Supreme Court asserted that courts have
 10 discretion to enlarge the 120-day period ***even when no good cause is shown***, and yet
 11 Honorable Judge Wright did not find ***his own order vacating discovery*** to be
 12 sufficient good cause. Furthermore, Honorable Judge Wright gave AF Holdings **7**
 13 ***days***, in the midst of the federal holiday season, to respond to the Order.⁴

14 Honorable Judge Wright conducted himself in nearly the exact same manner
 15 with respect to Plaintiff in the instant action, Ingenuity13. On December 19, 2012, a
 16 series of 18 Ingenuity13 cases⁵ —each of which alleged online infringement of a
 17 pornography copyright by an as yet unknown *individual*—was transferred to
 18 Honorable Judge Wright. On December 20, 2012, ***just one day later***, Honorable
 19 Judge Wright issued an Order Vacating Discovery and Order to Show Cause in each
 20 and every Ingenuity13 case assigned to him (hereinafter “*Ingenuity13 Order*.”) (*See*
 21 2:12-cv-06662-ODW-JC at ECF No. 11.) A true and correct copy of the *Ingenuity13*
 22 Order is attached hereto as Exhibit D. (*See* Exhibit D.) If there was any ambiguity as
 23 to whether Honorable Judge Wright generically disposes of each holder of
 24 pornography copyrights in the same manner, such ambiguity was put to rest by the

25 ⁴ The order was issued on December 20, 2012.

26 ⁵ *Ingenuity13 v. Doe*: 2:12-cv-06662-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06664-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-06668-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07385-
 27 ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07386-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07408-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-07410-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08322-ODW-JC, 2:12-
 28 cv-08323-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08324-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08326-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08327-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08328-
 ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08330-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08331-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08332-ODW-JC, 2:12-cv-08333-ODW-JC, 2:12-
 cv-08336-ODW-JC

1 promptness with which Honorable Judge Wright repeated, verbatim, his apparently
 2 quite deeply-held beliefs about the nature of such copyright holders. In the
 3 *Ingenuity13* Order, Honorable Judge Wright once again asserted that “The Court is
 4 concerned with the potential for discovery abuse in cases like this,” (*Id.* at 1), once
 5 again offering no further justification than the fact that *Ingenuity13* is attempting to
 6 protect pornography copyrights. Once again, Honorable Judge Wright repeats his
 7 generic assertion from the *AF Holdings* Order that “this Court has a duty to protect the
 8 innocent citizens of this district from this sort of legal shakedown,” but does not
 9 provide *a single fact* indicating that *AF Holdings* engaged in such a shakedown (*Id.*).
 10 Once again Honorable Judge Wright repeats his erroneous assertion that copyright
 11 infringement is committed only by “a few deviants.” (*Id.*) Though the *Ingenuity13*
 12 Order is virtually identical to the *AF Holdings* Order, one notable addition was
 13 Honorable Judge Wright’s assertion that “*Ingenuity13* must also explain how it can
 14 guarantee to the Court that any such subscriber information would not be used to
 15 simply coerce a settlement from the subscriber (the easy route), as opposed to finding
 16 out who the true infringer is (the hard route).” (*Id.* at 2-3.) Once again, Honorable
 17 Judge Wright bases a serious allegation, that *Ingenuity13* coerces settlements, solely
 18 on the fact that *Ingenuity13* attempts to protect pornography copyrights. The *Malibu*
 19 *Media* Order, the *AF Holdings* Order, and the *Ingenuity13* Order are *wholly* devoid of
 20 any factual basis for Honorable Judge Wright’s allegations, save for the one thing that
 21 Malibu Media, *AF Holdings*, and *Ingenuity13* have in common: they are all holders of
 22 pornography copyrights.

23 It is an unchangeable fact that, as human beings, our inner values and
 24 perspectives will shape our actions. A judge, however, has an obligation to temper
 25 personal prejudices when acting in the capacity of a judge. Honorable Judge Wright’s
 26 conduct unambiguously indicates that he harbors deeply-held prejudice against
 27 plaintiffs who pursue claims of online infringement of pornography copyright—and

1 perhaps any copyright. Honorable Judge Wright had a responsibility, as a judge, to not
2 allow that deeply-held prejudice to influence his conduct; his actions, as described
3 above, indicate a clear failure to satisfy that responsibility.

4 Plaintiff now turns to the legal basis under which Honorable Judge Wright's
5 conduct merits his disqualification from the instant action.

6 **LEGAL STANDARD**

7 "Any justice, judge or magistrate of the United States shall disqualify himself in
8 any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned." *Liteky v.*
9 *United States*, 510 US 540, 547 (Citing 28 U.S.C. § 455(a)). Under 28 U.S.C. §
10 455(a), "what matters is not the reality of bias or prejudice but its appearance." *Id.* at
11 548. Though there is an extrajudicial source factor—one which examines whether the
12 evidence of bias on the part of a judge came from an extrajudicial source—this factor
13 has several exceptions, one of which is the "pervasive bias" exception. *Id.* at 551
14 (Citing *Davis v. Board of School Comm'rs of Mobile County*, 517 F. 2d 1044, 1051
15 (CAS 1975)). The *Davis* Court defined the exception as follows: "there is an
16 exception where such pervasive bias and prejudice is shown by otherwise judicial
17 conduct as would constitute bias against a party." *Davis v. Board of School Comm'rs*
18 *of Mobile County*, 517 F. 2d 1044, 1051. As the Supreme Court asserted, "the fact that
19 an opinion held by a judge derives from a source outside judicial proceedings is not a
20 necessary condition for 'bias or prejudice' recusal." *Id.* at 554.

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24 **ARGUMENT**

25 **I. HONORABLE JUDGE WRIGHT'S CONDUCT CONSTITUTES**
26 **PERVASIVE BIAS**

27 As set forth more fully in Plaintiff's Introduction and Background section,

Honorable Judge Wright has demonstrated pervasive bias against at least three different plaintiffs who sought to protect pornography copyrights. As described in Plaintiff's Introduction and Background, Honorable Judge Wright has summarily ascribed the same set of deplorable attributes to Malibu Media, AF Holdings, and Ingenuity13 on the sole basis that each sought to protect pornography copyrights. These attributes include: (1) discovery abuse; (2) use of the Court as a cog in a copyright enforcement business model; (3) coercion of settlement; (4) engaging in a legal shakedown of innocent citizens; (5) taking action when only a few deviants engage in copyright infringement (as described above, a factually erroneous assertion). Honorable Judge Wright's pattern of pervasive bias was further demonstrated by the fact that, in the *Malibu Media* Order, he asserted that it would be sufficient for plaintiff in the action to sue defendants individually for it to "earn" the right to "vindicate its copyrights" (*See Exhibit A* at 6), but retreated from *his own precedent* a scant four months later, indicating to AF Holdings in his *AF Holdings* Order (*See Exhibit B* at 2), and to Ingenuity13 in his *Ingenuity13* Order (*See Exhibit D* at 2), that he believes they are engaging in a "legal shakedown", despite having filed individual lawsuits. Honorable Judge Wright also put forth orders that appeared to have been issued with the intention of summarily disposing of these cases, especially in AF Holdings, where he issued Orders to Show Cause Re Lack of Service pursuant to 4(m)—the Supreme Court has held that a Court, in its discretion, may extend the deadline even where there is *no good cause*, and yet the Court chose to issue this Order, ***with a 7 day deadline***, in cases where Honorable Judge Wright's own Order vacating the prior discovery orders (*See Exhibit B*) rendered identification of the subscriber impossible in cases where the ISP had not yet responded.

Though Honorable Judge Wright demonstrated his bias through judicial conduct, it is quite likely that the bias itself stemmed from an extrajudicial source. Had Honorable Judge Wright had any specific concerns with respect to Malibu Media,

1 AF Holdings, or Ingenuity13, one can imagine that he would have included such
 2 concerns in his orders to each of those parties. Instead, each order contained a generic,
 3 though vitriolic, characterization of each plaintiff as a bad actor, and did so solely on
 4 the basis of the fact that each was attempting to protect a pornography copyright.
 5 Indeed, the fact that Honorable Judge right summarily repeated nearly identical
 6 allegations against each plaintiff, without offering a single factual basis specific to any
 7 of the plaintiffs, is *prima facie* evidence that Honorable Judge Wright was developing
 8 his generalized conclusions about holders of pornography copyrights, as well as his
 9 determination that these generalized conclusions summarily apply to *all* pornography
 10 copyright holders, from an extrajudicial source.

11 **II. HONORABLE JUDGE WRIGHT'S IMPARTIALITY MIGHT
 12 REASONABLY BE QUESTIONED**

13 In light of the facts presented herein, it is indisputable that an objective analysis of
 14 these facts would reasonably call into question Honorable Judge Wright's impartiality.
 15 Honorable Judge Wright's actions in each of the respective cases, particularly with
 16 regard to AF Holdings and Ingenuity13, clearly indicate an attempt to demolish the
 17 cases. It appears that Honorable Judge Wright's bias with respect to pornography
 18 copyright holders has deepened over the past few months; while he granted early
 19 discovery to Malibu Media with respect to one of the Doe Defendants in the action, he
 20 vacated prior discovery orders that were granted in cases which *followed the letter of*
 21 *Honorable Judge Wright's Malibu Media Order*—each case was against an individual
 22 Defendant. Despite this fact, Honorable Judge Wright vacated the prior discovery
 23 orders, and in support of this decision, he simply provided more generalized
 24 aspersions of pornography copyright holders attempting to protect their copyrights.
 25 *Stare decisis* is a key underpinning of our judicial system, and a judge who is willing
 26 to overturn *his own holding in less than four months* is clearly motivated by
 27 underlying vitriol toward the parties in question. Honorable Judge Wright's ascribing

1 identical, generalized characteristics to three different plaintiffs would objectively lead
2 his impartiality to be reasonably questioned.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 The only way in which Honorable Judge Wright's conduct, as described herein,
5 would be acceptable is if pornography copyright holders were subject, *ab initio*, to a
6 completely different standard than other plaintiffs in the court system. A cursory
7 inspection of the Copyright Act indicates no such differing standard. As such,
8 Honorable Judge Wright's determination that all parties attempting to protect
9 pornography copyrights are engaged in extortion is unambiguously indicative of a
10 degree of bias that is simply not allowed under the purview of 28 U.S.C. § 455.
11 Ultimately, Plaintiff is willing to bear a loss on the merits of its case, but Plaintiff
12 cannot simply stand by while its right to assert its copyright is summarily denounced
13 simply because of the nature of its copyrighted work. One of the foundational
14 underpinnings of our judicial system is equality under the law—Plaintiff will be
15 deprived of this constitutional guarantee should its cases be heard by a judge who has
16 already deemed Plaintiff herein, as well as all similarly situated plaintiffs, guilty of
17 misconduct.

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19
20 Respectfully Submitted,

21 **DATED: December 30, 2012**

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